SOUTH VIET NAM In Struggle

CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

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C/O

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and all RSVN Embassies,
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foreign countries

DUPLICATE
COPY 1972

Long march
Glorious feats

editorial

FORWARD!

A glance at the last events shows that the South Vietnamese people's anti-US struggle for national salvation is making its way forward excellently.

On the battlefields, the resounding successes of the South Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao PLAF on Highway 9 — Khe Sanh, Ban Dong and Snuol have driven the US brass-hats and their Indochinese mercenaries into dire straights. Facing with repeated military reverses and domestic compounded difficulties, the US forces have to pull out, thus cutting down their combat strength notably. For its part, the crumbling Saigon army while taking over the heavy burden of the war, has to spread thin its forces to see them alarmingly trounced on Highway 22, in Tay Ninh, the U Minh jungled area, and Cambodia, and unable to replenish their strength. All this is clear indication of the US-Saigon troops' weakening and passive posture on the field. Saigon soldiery — the US Vietnamization's backbone — is being put to a crucial test.

The "pacification" program, another mainstay of the Vietnamization policy, which does not fare better, is going downhill, unremittingly thwarted as it has been since early this year by powerful drives of the highly spirited population and armed forces in the Mekong Delta and Central Trung Bo. Binh Dinh province, a key-pacification area, recently rated 44th among the 44 South Vietnamese provinces, offers a typical evidence of the fateful program. Though outwardly bragging, the Pentagon strategists have to acknowledge in themselves their bitter discomfiture.

Politically, the pitiable isolation of the Yankees and their Saigon placemen is too obvious. Nixon's maintenance of Nguyen Van Thieu in office only makes both of them weaker and more estrange in the eyes of the South Vietnamese rallied to an ever stronger and broader front.

Political crisis generating economic difficulties, the cutting of US aid to Nguyen Van Thieu still worsens the Saigon economy already endangered by US troops withdrawal. Thieu has had to devalue the Saigon piastre, while ruthlessly grabbing the population property to bridge the widening gap of his war budget deficit.

IT is not hard to see that Nixon's Vietnamization of the war is experiencing another smarting blow, and his own doctrine is going bankrupt. Such a situation has aggravated the US all-sided crisis. Nixon however tries hard to carry on and expand the war. Stepping up the Vietnamization of the war in South Viet Nam, encroaching repeatedly on the DRVN sovereignty and security, and increasing its special war in Laos, he further embarks upon a fresh military venture in Cambodia, in the hope of salvaging his Khmerization plan. This once again testifies to the stubborness and bellicosity of the US imperialists reluctant as they are to give up their aggressive design, in spite of serious failures. Nixon's fallacious assertion that "the US is reducing its commitments in Asia" has been bared.

As for the Nguyen Van Thieu clique, it displays its true colours anew as a pliant tool of the US invaders' warmongering policy, by dispatching Saigon troops to die in the place of American GIs and help them implement the Nixon doctrine.

The US defeat is too transparent. The Saigon and Phnom Penh quislings are tottering. No rash military move by Nixon can save them from collapse. The Tchenla II rout was another staggering strike at Nixon's Khmerization of the war and the doctrine bearing his name. Following up their successes, the valiant Cambodian people and their liberation armed forces will certainly deal still more telling blows at the US aggressors and their valets, bringing their just cause to complete victory.

THE South Vietnamese people warmly hail the glorious exploits of the fraternal Cambodian people and liberation armed forces, and unreservedly back the correct and unswerving stand of the Cambodian Royal Government of National Union in its stated demand of November 25, 1971 that the Nixon administration stop its intervention in, and aggression against, Cambodia, bring back immediately and unconditionally all Saigon soldiers, American and satellite military personnel and advisers from Cambodia, to let the people there settle themselves their internal affairs without foreign interference. Being in their best form and fired by their own successes, giving full play to their tradition of indomitable struggle against aggression, the South Vietnamese people's armed forces will dash forward and, in closer coordination with the Cambodian and Lao peoples, are determined to defeat the US aggressors and their lackeys.

SOUTH VIET NAM In Struggle

Hue youths in ebullient struggle

Letter to an American friend

Our farmers' hearts and brains

Dear A. K.,

HAVING dollars and kind feelings probably in big surplus, President Nixon and his predecessors have at heart the job of crossing the Pacific to "win the hearts and brains" of the South Vietnamese farmers overhere. President Nixon for his part invested even 2 billion dollars for two years in that noble undertaking.

To win those gentle and open-hearted people labouring on the Mekong paddy-fields is not harder than sending men to the moon. Yet, most sophisticated electronic computers have been devised to record the farmers' foot falls (though they go barefooted and don't wear hob-nailed boots), and even smell out their sweat. Not to mention the one-time McNamara electronic fence.

The said apparatuses also provide accurate data on the outcome of the pacification operation. Binh Dinh province for instance was pacified by 95 %. And the area east of Saigon, after due analysis by electronic computers of the answers to 149 questions, was listed "zone of typical safety." As a whole, "New Life" hamlets of A category (the best in safety) keep increasing, as reckoned by the miraculous engines. Moreover, British Colonel R. Thompson, notorious for his model strategic hamlets in Malaya, now Mr Nixon's closest adviser, also acknowledged with electronic computers that the major part of densely populated zones of South Viet Nam has been pacified and provided with a whole net of roads where cars can drive day and night, with busy market places full of Japanese Honda motorbikes, transistor radio sets, and American TV posts. So Ambassador Bunker can rightly be proud of these pacification shop-windows to be shown to foreign guests.

To the victorious conquest of South Vietnamese farmers' hearts and brains, there have also been sweeps, pacification campaigns, air bombings, even by B. 52s, artillery bombardments with a quantity of bombs and shells bigger than in World War II, an intricate system of military posts, an immense net of police, security, secret agents and spies, an unimaginable number of jails, including the tiger cages type, and to crown it all, toxic chemicals.

With regard to the GIs who implement these pacification programmes, their thinkings and deeds have been widely known: "To carry out pacification, we must kill the people first...," a GI of a special unit was reported as saying to French journalist Jacques Decornoy in an article of "Le Monde." After killing the local population and razing completely to the ground a hamlet of Ben Tre province, an American Colonel declared to foreign correspondents: "I destroyed it to save it."!

Dear A.K..,

These American servicemen's way of thinking fully keeps up with the Nixon doctrine's logic: for the sake of the Vietnamese and Indochinese peoples' independence and freedom, peace and prosperity, war must be increased and widened, better still, more US aircraft, weapons and dollars must be supplied to their mutual slaughter and extermination. In our time, this indeed is a doctrine of particular genius.

However, after 17 years, the "progress" of rural pacification in South Viet Nam, is known to everybody now. Foreign correspondents recently said: no surprise at all if overnight the Viet Congs were seen flooding and the NFL flags fluttering in those hamlets rated number one in safety by electronic computers. The above-mentioned British Colonel R. Thompson, after a fact-finding tour of South Viet Nam in 1970, reported confidentially to Mr Nixon that intelligence and police's efforts have failed to break the Viet Cong machinery.

Changing names and authors during the successive offices of three US Presidents over these 17 years, US pacification however is facing now with Viet Cong "intact infrastructure" as noted by Western observers. The fact must be imputed to some peculiarity of the South Vietnamese hearts and brains. They had been living, you know, endless nights of slavery. Tens of centuries ago, they had already used iron equipment to resist aggression. They had driven off their frontiers those hords of invaders — once universally known for their might and cruelty—who had been heard saying: wherever their horses' hoofs tread upon, no grass can grow. The same Vietnamese have also been known for their generous feelings. The aggressors once defeated, they had provided them with food supplies, horses and junks to quickly rejoin their wives and children...

So, that is the hearts and brains of the Vietnamese. Through 4,000 years of struggle for to-day national survival, they have come to reckon with absolute accuracy that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. To have independence and freedom is to have everything.

This, President Nixon, his advisers and electronic computers seem to ignore. But a thing is certain. With their own hearts and brains, the South Vietnamese farmers and their countrymen *do* know with rather high precision that Mr Nixon's brain and heart are being gangrened seriously by a kind of virus execrated by mankind: the virus of US neo-colonialism.

Dear A.K.,

I stop my long writing here and hope to hear from you soon to exchange views on some questions we both are concerned about.

With all my best wishes for your health and successes to your struggle,

Friendly yours,

NGUYEN DINH

in the cities

o 700 workers on strike at the "Eagle" battery firm have sent a letter to Thieu demanding an immediate end to brutalities against, and immediate release of, arrested workers. The women workers said they would fight on until Thieu met their claims, and their bosses reinstated their sacked mates, increased their wages and improved their working conditions.

o The persistent action of 500 workers at the US co-operative depot has recorded initial success. On November 25, the Americans had to pay the allowances but refused to supply the means of conveyance asked for. All the workers pledged to carry on their protest until they got satisfaction.

o 30 Saigon opposition "MPs" have condemned Thieu's collusion with the "Eagle" battery firm bosses in cracking down on the struggle of 700 workers and demanded that he punish the policemen who had beaten up the arrested women workers, release the latter and satisfy the workers' claims.

o Many Hoa Hao followers in Long Xuyen town took to the streets for a demonstration against the unwarranted murder of a dignitary of their church by the Thieu clique. A representative said that if the latter did not acknowledge the crime and punish the culprits, 600,000 Hoa Hao believers would go on with their protest.

o On the morning of November 24, a delegation of women from Tan Hiep, Chi Hoa, Thu Duc and Poulor Condor prisons called on the Speaker of the Saigon "Senate" to denounce the harsh regime at the Poulo Condor prison: savage beatings, no medicines, inadequate food. They urged that the Speaker intercede to have the above-mentioned regime improved and let the prisoners' parents visit them and write to them.

o Hundreds of thousands of Binh Dinh people demonstrated to urge that the Saigon administration send them enough rice, and to condemn corruption in Thieu's supply service in Quy Nhon. The protestors came to the seats of the provincial administration and "council" of Binh Dinh, and compelled the Saigon governor to meet their claims and promise to send enough rice within 5 days.

o During a session of the Saigon "House of Representatives" on the morning of November 20, 41 opposition "representatives" read a declaration denouncing Thieu for having turned the "House of Representatives" into a puppet organization at his beck and call. The statement pointed out that Thieu was making use of his position and power to control the "representatives" and turn the "House" into a travesty of democracy, a cover for Thieu's dictatorship.

South Viet Nam Religious Communities

DEEPLY aware that no independence and liberty for the nation means no genuine freedom of belief for religious followers, people of all creeds in South Viet Nam have significantly contributed to the common resistance against the US aggressors and their lackeys. This part played with ever-mounting enthusiasm by increasing numbers of townsfolk has compounded enemy isolation and decline.

Effervescent actions in September, October and November against the US and the election farce enlisted the participation of the masses and organizations of Buddhist, Cao Dai, Hoa Hao and other creeds. Like political and other organizations', they unfolded under multifarious forms consonnant with each religion. One witnessed teach-ins which condemned crimes against believers: masses at churches and temples for the restoration of peace; declarations, manifestoes, press interviews in which the returns of Thieu's rigged elections were rejected and non-cooperation with him reaffirmed; more militantly, mass demonstrations, burning of American-owned cars, drives for US troop withdrawal, for Thieu's resignation, etc.

Most arresting has been the Catholics' large, dynamic participation in the struggle. The US and its stooges had long since been using them as a prop against revolution in South Viet Nam. However, confronted with hard facts in the occupied zone and having seen through their criminal schemes and acts, the catholics have come to realize that those who defame religion and destroy life, level temples and churches, detain and torture hundreds of their co-followers, fervent and patriotic monks, nuns and bishops are no other than the American invaders and their hirelings.

Therefore, to defend religion and a life in genuine independence and freedom, there is no other way for all the faithful than to rise up and join in the urban population's efforts to drive out the Yankees and topple the Thieu client administration.

The persevering movement of the Buddhist communities in Saigon, Hue and other areas — in which students played a prominent role; the opposition of the Buddhists of the An Quang faction, and the hostility of the Saigon Buddhist Institute; parades with burning of US vehicles and beating up of US soldiers in retaliation against the death of a young Catholic overrun by an American car at Ho Nai, Bien Hoa; the tearing of his voting card by the Secretary General of the Northern Refugees' Association at the Archbishop's office in Saigon, in protest against election frauds — all that, among countless other facts, concretely testify to the fresh advances of the religious people's struggle. The *Washington Post* wrote in this connection that the Catholic community in South Viet Nam which was once regarded as the anti-communist hardcore in that country is now including a number of the most powerful opponents of the Thieu regime. The fact that numerous Catholic dignitaries and rank-and-file followers have associated themselves with the anti-US-Thieu movement constitutes a hard blow at that alienated and tottering regime. It bears out at the same time that the Americans and their Saigon valets are incurring setbacks in their plot to divide religious and non-religious people, to use them against their own countrymen.

Alarmed by the growing militancy of the city people and followers of all creeds, Thieu ruling clique has been cracking down on the latter with every means available. Recently they apprehended three priests and jailed another. They discarded from "Parliament" "representatives" and "senators" of the An Quang Buddhist faction and of various Catholic organizations such as Ngo Cong Duc, Ly Quy Chung.

But Nguyen Van Thieu cannot turn back the wheel of history, however frantic his manoeuvres may be. Prison, torture, killing will not bend the will of the religious communities. United in action and relying on the courageous and experienced urban population's struggle, the latter will surely be instrumental in defeating the US aggressors and their lackeys, for the defence of their fatherland, their homes and their faith.

For victory: food supplies to the front

IN OUR LIBERATED ZONE

NFL AND PRG ACTIVITIES

• On the 27th anniversary of Albania's liberation, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat have sent a joint message of greetings to Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albania Party of Labour; Haxhi Lleshi, President of the People's Assembly Presidium, and Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania.

• Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat sent on November 29, 1971 congratulations to the leaders of the Yugoslav Federal People's Republic for its 26th National Day.

The two leaders also cabled greetings to the 5th National Day of the Republic of Burundi and the 11th National Day of the Moslem Republic of Mauritania.

• President Huynh Tan Phat has cabled thanks to Madame Pearl Gitta Dan, MP and President of the Swedish Committee for Solidarity with Viet Nam, 216 MPs and 325 organizations for signing a petition in support of the RSVN PRG 7-point peace initiative and demanding that the US government fix a deadline for the total withdrawal of American troops from South Viet Nam within 1971.

CENTRAL VIET NAM CULTURAL FRONT FOUNDED

Progressive writers, artists and cultural activists in various provinces of Central Trung Bo (Central Viet Nam proper) have recently held a Congress in Hue to found the *Central Viet Nam Cultural Front* against the depraved and enslaving culture, and for the defence and development of national culture, co-ordinated actions with the people against militarist dictatorship, and for independence, peace and social justice. The Congress elected the Front's Executive Committee with Professor Ngo Kha as its Chairman. An open letter to be addressed to the South Vietnamese people was made public on this occasion. After strongly condemning the war and social crimes, and baring the nature, of the US-puppet enslaving culture, the letter said:

"We have set up a Front of National Culture to confront the current violent cultural storms and contribute to the building of a healthy society in keeping with the trend of history. The Front stands for co-operation with all fellow-countrymen, especially the working masses when living a wretched life, and pledges to take them as a life-buoy and the vast majority of the people's requirements as its objective of struggle. As the US-Thieu clique has been trying to prolong the war, our people have had to carry on the resistance, and we must oppose every depraved culture and aggression so as to wrest back and consolidate the country's independence."

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CONFERENCE IN WEST NAM BO

• The Representation of the RSVN PRG in West Nam Bo (South Viet Nam proper) called in late November a symposium to review the economic and financial situation in 1971 and discuss next year's tasks.

The report of the PRG Representation said:

"In 1971 the adversary concentrated their attacks on the region, launched many large-scale operations on the liberated areas, herded civilians and erased villages and hamlets, but the people in West Nam Bo fought back valiantly and successfully.

In the U Minh jungle area (Ca Mau and Rach Gia), Thanh Tri district (Soc Trang), Long My and Phung Hiep districts (Can Tho) and Cau Ke and Cang Long districts (Tra Vinh), the peasants actively increased production and restored tens of thousands of hectares of waste land. People in a number of villages in U Minh in the first 9 months of 1971 reclaimed over 100 hectares of virgin land while fighting off enemy raids. Animal husbandry continued progressing, especially fish rearing."

On the direction of the 1972 economic and financial work, the Conference pointed out that along with enhancing solidarity and resolve to face the enemy, it was necessary to replenish the people's strength and stabilize their life. Together with the revolutionary administration of all levels and the Liberation Peasants' Association, the economic and financial workers must guide the people in pushing up production, resolutely resist US-Saigon plunder of rice, and endeavour by all means to consolidate the liberated areas.

HARVEST OF EARLY RICE

• By the end of last October, peasants in Cho Gao, Chau Thanh Bac and Cai Lay districts (My Tho), Mo Cay and the provincial town district (Ben Tre), Cao Lanh and My An districts (Kien Phong) and the 4th area of Kien Tuong province completed the harvest of early rice. The said provinces also fulfilled the planting plan of tens of thousands of hectares of Autumn crop and paddy seeds.

• The NFL Committee and the People's Revolutionary Committee in Chau Thanh Nam district (My Tho province) held a ceremony for the citation of late heroine Le Thi Hong Gam.

• The Educational Service of Ben Tre has recently met to review educational work in the province. Participants in the conference strongly condemned the US-Thieu clique for using the US enslaving culture to poison the youths and serve "Vietnamization." The gathering made known that despite the enemy extremely ruthless attacks, numerous villages in Ben Tre maintained continuation classes functioning for the people and provincial, district and village officials. More classes have been opened for thousands of new pupils.

SUSPENSION OF SVPLAF ATTACKS

THE Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on December 3 issued a statement on the suspension for a total duration of 10 days of PLAF attacks in the whole of South Viet Nam on the occasion of Christmas, the New Year's Day and the Lunar New Year Festival, according to GPA.

In the same statement, the RSVN PRG underlined that the decision was taken, as in the previous years, in compliance with its lenient policy, its respect for the customs and traditions of the Vietnamese people and the deep aspirations of the US, Saigon and satellite soldiers.

Specific dispositions concerning this suspension of attacks were precised in an order of the PLAF Command released on December 3 by GPA.

According to this order, all the PLAF throughout South Viet Nam (including regular forces, regional forces and guerillas) will suspend attacks for three days on the occasion of Christmas, beginning at zero hour, December 24, 1971 till zero hour, December 27, 1971; for three days on the occasion of New Year's Day, beginning at zero hour, December 31, 1971 till zero hour, January 3, 1972; and for four days on the occasion of the Nham Ty Lunar New Year's Festival, beginning at zero hour, February 14, 1972 till zero hour, February 18, 1972.

The time in the order was Indochina time, or one hour later than Saigon time.

The order of the PLAF Command emphasized that during the aforesaid halts of attacks, US troops and troops of its satellite countries, and armymen, police and personnel of the Saigon administration will be authorized to move freely, even in the liberated areas, provided that they go separately, not in groups or units, and without weapons and intelligence devices.

The PLAF Command added that all enemy military actions under whatever forms, including reconnaissance flights, toxic chemical sprayings, shall be regarded as violations of the truce and these acts shall be duly punished.

In conclusion, the PLAF Command called on all the fighters to strictly carry out this order, assist and protect the people, and remain vigilant and ready to smash all provocations and sabotaging acts of the enemy.

MILITARY OPERATIONS in November 1971

After victory

WHILE the Americans and their Saigon quislings threw considerable forces into operations in the last days of the rainy season to consolidate their defence lines, the South Viet Nam army and people repeatedly assailed and overran posts, struck at "pacification" forces and drove US-Saigon "pacification" into an impasse and confusion in all affected areas.

The Saigon northwest defence line breached in October, instead of not being strengthened, received fresh blows from the liberation troops. Most noticeable was the attack on a US-Saigon base at Katum over a hill on the night of 25 November. According to *UPI*, the engagement took place in an area where two South Viet Nam infantry regiments were assembling before going into Cambodia, the guerillas began to lob 150 mortar shells then mounted an infantry assault...

Many other positions northeast of Saigon and many outfits like the Third Brigade of the US First Airborne Cavalry, the 49th Regiment of the Saigon 25th Division were targets to a series of violent assaults. Many enemy companies were wiped out or badly mauled. Guerilla warfare evenly developed everywhere.

AP remarked on November 9 that the Saigon forces were unable to deal with their opponents... Many vast areas including most of the northern and eastern parts of Saigon escaped military control.

In close co-ordination with the army and people of Eastern Nam Bo, the guerillas and regionals of the Nam Bo delta kept on enveloping and razing a series of garrisons, intercepting enemy forces in the latter's sweeps, herding people, impressing youths or supporting "pacification." They repelled enemy assaults and preserved their fighting villages. More than 1,000 adverse troops were knocked out in My Tho, Ben Tre, Long An... 4th Battalion of the 12th Regiment, Saigon 7th Division, and two other companies sustained serious losses in Vinh Long. With sniping fire and rudimentary weapons, the guerillas around Binh Duc (My Tho province) put out of action 165 men of the same Division. In Rach Gia, the liberation armed forces hit at a series of positions on Phu Quoc island, overran the town, blotted out many barracks and premises of the quisling district administration. The US-Saigon repressive apparatus was heavily damaged, and many "civil defence" units disbanded.

The population of many places of the Nam Bo delta continued to rise up, and cause the US-Saigon rule constant anxiety. American brasshats had to admit that in the Nam Bo delta like throughout South Viet Nam "the pacification plan was almost paralyzed and that this state of things was dragging out."

In the Western High Plateaux, the Saigon main force raiding Gia Lai mountains was engaged in fierce fighting: two companies of the 4th Battalion, Saigon 53rd Regiment, were wiped out at Peak 202. The liberation armed forces also raided and shelled helicopter fields, posts and "strategic hamlets" west of Pleiku town, putting out of action hundreds of adverse troops, destroying many arms depots and military equipment. Moreover, "pacification" columns along Road 14 (Kontum) northwest of Phu Nhon (Darlac) were intercepted by guerillas and regionals, who inflicted nearly 150 casualties. In Central Trung Bo and Tri-Thien-Hue, the local army and population struck at communication lines and enemy forces in support of "pacification" while rising up to wrest power in many areas. In the first 3 days of November, the Quang Nam liberation armed forces fought 4 engagements on Hai Van Pass. Eight military trains were overturned in Central Trung Bo. More than 1,000 enemy men were put out of action in Tri-Thien-Hue. The army and people of Central Trung Bo also disbanded many puppet organizations and "civil defence" forces. Guerilla warfare grew apace, even in the cities. In the first half of November alone, the guerillas wiped out 1946 wicked police officers and men in Da Nang. Guerilla warfare effectively helped the population in concentration camps rise up to punish thugs and return to the liberated zone.

THANH HONG

The eyes of an SVN PLAF scout

The hatred-filled shell

AS the night wore on, everywhere the silence grew. From a distance, some flares were floating in the sky and casting down a pale yellow light. My unit continued to glide forward. The patch of burning land seemed to shake under the fighters' hurrying steps.

Tonight, my unit had been assigned to make a deeper thrust into the heart of the enemy rear base.

Nguyen Xuan Quyen, the youngest boy of the company, walked at a brisk pace. The anti-tank shell-launching pad securely tied to his waist gave him a different look from the others. Many times, I tried vainly to catch up with him. I realized that this "baby brother" of ours would not be late in doing better than his elders like us now. Then the memories of the first days of my meeting him one after another flashed across my mind.

That day, the Tet eve, in the bordering area, our unit was entrusted with the task of intercepting the Saigon troops supporting "pacification" raiders. We dug shelters under big trees outside a small hamlet on the Vam Co Dong river side. On those days when the morning sun was sending down its lotus-coloured rays, the hamlet was resounding with the voice of mothers and children busy bringing food to the armymen.

Among them, I noticed a very young man, probably only 16 or 17, with a sturdy and well-proportioned body, big and black eyes, thick and curved eye-lashes and a sun-burnt face. Each time, he brought his parcel to Loi, the unit's anti-tank gunner, he lingered to take a good look at the gun with its shells painted in ripe paddy colour. Intrigued by his behaviour, I immediately broke the ice.

"Where do you live? Why don't you go back, and what if the enemy raids the place?" I asked him.

The young man did not answer. He stooped and rubbed the soft sandy ground with his toes. I repeated my question. The youngster slightly raised his head, did not reply, but asked me instead in an apprehensive voice:

"May I see the C.O., comrade?" The other fighters and I looked at each other, surprised by his request. Then the company and platoon leaders came back from an inspection tour of the battlefield.

Quyen came up to them.

"Comrade commanding officer," he said. "I am Quyen, my house is at the end of this hamlet. My father is dead..., only my mother is still living..."

After a short pause, he went on at a quicker speed: "... Would you like to take me with you?"

The company leader smiled a smile full of sympathy but also of anxiety. He tapped Quyen's shoulder and tried to reason him:

"You just go back and wait for some time. We cannot take you right now. Stay home and help your family, and join the local guerillas in fighting the 'civil guards' and 'pacification' and 'Phoenix' agents. That is also fighting the enemy."

Quyen again insisted, but the officer continued his attempt to talk him out of his notion. Finally, he went home.

In the afternoon, that day, Quyen returned, accompanied by an old woman and called at the unit. Seeing her big and sad eyes, we thought that she was Quyen's mother and that she wanted to ask us to comply with his request. She told us of her family's situation and of the tragic death of her husband.

One month earlier, when Quyen's father was coming back from the ricefields, and while his family was taking lunch, a convoy of enemy tanks passed by his house on a way-clearing mission. Since the "pacification" agents' units were set up, armoured vehicles and Saigon troops usually escorted them in raids, and rumbled up and down this small hamlet. But that afternoon, when the convoy was roaring past Quyen's house, the last tanks suddenly opened fire at the garden, felling rows of tall areca-nut trees, banana trees and long sugar-canes. A bullet unfortunately hit Quyen's father in the chest, instantly killing him. Since then, Quyen and his mother had had to work hard to support themselves.

While telling the story, she stopped for a while and stared at the road on which adverse armoured vehicles used to move.

Twighlight had descended, plunging the ricefields into darkness. Quyen's mother turned to the company commander:

"Please take Quyen with you so that he can avenge his father and his co-villagers."

The officer had no heart to persist in his refusal and Quyen was assigned to my squad as assistant to Loi, the anti-tank gunner. He was visibly treading on air.

All day long he cleaned and polished the weapon and learned how to man it. Not long afterwards, Quyen and Loi became great chums.

At that time, there were signs of an imminent sweep from the provincial capital. From early morning, the civil guards searched the market-goers. The unit's scouts kept a close watch on the enemy movements and reported them to their commanders.

It was still dark when a reconnaissance plane flew in our direction from the provincial capital. It banked left and right and looked down on the desert and quiet ricefields. About 10 minutes later, the plane suddenly hoicked and then rounds of artillery shells rained on the battlefield. A moment afterwards the ricefields were swarming with adverse troops who, divided into groups, moved towards us. The enemy commander cried aloud:

"Move one! Move on! There is no obstacle!" The raiders, with rifles at the ready, slowly progressed. Through the leaves' interstices, I saw Quyen in his camouflaged trench, holding firm his submachinegun and keeping a steady eye on the approaching enemy. I felt some anxiety. He had joined up only a few days ago and not once joined battle. This baptism of fire was to be very tough. I was not quite sure how he would manage.

The reconnaissance plane swooped down and continued spotting while the assailants were moving forward very slowly.

Suddenly our gun of all calibers began barking. Many enemy troops were knocked down and others turned tail. Quyen waited till the man in the lead appeared before his machinegun sight, to press the trigger. The adverse commander marching in the van fell down on the ricefield, his jacket torn by bullets, showing a white shirt soaked with blood. A B-40 shell was slammed by Loi on the enemy machinegun installed behind a hillock, immediately silencing it. The adversary drew back and fired at random in our direction. The enemy artillery from T.B. continued lobbing shells on us, showering earth sand into our positions. A few helicopters flew in and rained shells on the battlefield. Till noon, the adversary mounted two more assaults, but fruitlessly.

The whole afternoon, the enemy jet planes took turns in dropping bombs of all kinds on the battlefield, violently shaking the area. Columns of smoke rose high in the sky, sand, earth and tree leaves were whirling in the air.

At sunset, the enemy deployed 8 more tanks which, divided into two wings, roared toward the battlefield while pouring on it a furious fire. Suddenly a shell fell right in front of Quyen and Loi's fortification, while the convoy rushed forward in the same direction. For a short moment I shuddered in anticipation of what might happen to my mates. The first tank came so close that its bullets whizzed past our heads and exploded on the garden behind a house. The vehicles rumbled furiously and its caterpillar clattered against the ground. I took a hand-bomb, undid its safety pin, but from Quyen and Loi's trench, I saw a shadow suddenly emerge with a gun on his shoulder and then aim it at the tank. Following a violent explosion, the vehicle burst into flames. The next tank hurriedly veered and ran away, but after a few meters it received another anti-tank shell from Quyen and Loi's gun nest. The Saigon troops and civil guards, coming behind the armoured vehicles took to their heels, leaving behind the two blazing tanks.

The Liberation fighters one after another sprang out of their fortifications. We dashed towards Quyen and Loi's trench. We saw Quyen helping Loi to his feet. One of Loi's eyes was in a bandage. We at once realized all that had happened and became aware of Quyen's feat. We hugged him and shouted:

"Well done! We first thought that you would... We didn't believe that you could do such a good job!"

Awkwardly, Quyen looked at the burning heaps of scrap iron lying amidst the ricefield.

Suddenly, a smile appeared on his dry lips.

T.C.

EXPLOIT OF A LITTLE BOY

GPA related the following story illustrating the fact that not only adults but also children in South Viet Nam are actively taking part in the fight against the US aggressors and their satellites:

IT was noon when two explosions startled Ba, the guerilla commander in the village. He feared that some children might have stepped on mines laid by the guerillas. Cam, a little boy, came rushing into the house and said pantingly:

"Uncle, I... I set them off."

"Where did it happen?" Ba asked anxiously. "Any of you wounded?"

"Oh no, none of us got wounded, uncle. They were grenades of the Pak Jung Hi mercenaries," answered Cam.

"What do you mean? Now be calm and tell me the whole story!"

After a brief pause, Cam told the guerilla commander what had happened:

Cam had been following the Pak Jung Hi mercenaries who were raiding in Trai village and finally made acquaintance with some of them. After a long fruitless search, a group of raiders got into a peasant house where they had their meal. After that they dropped to sleep, leaving only a guard. Cam lay beside them and pretended to sleep as well. When the raiders had been sound asleep, Cam took off the belt of a mercenary two grenades, unprimed them and carefully slipped them under his rucksack which served as his pillow. Then the little boy went out to chat with the sentry. Half an hour later, the mercenaries were ordered to return to their garrison. The grenades exploded. Frightened, the sentry jumped into a shelter. Cam dashed into a mangrove garden and disappeared, not forgetting to look back at wounded Pak Jung Hi mercenaries lying in pools of blood on the ground.

ONE BULLET SHOT, ONE ENEMY DEAD!

The DRVN in brief

• The Military Command of the Viet Bac (North-West) Autonomous Region has convened a conference to review the regional defence work in the past 6 years and discuss its guidelines for the period to come.

After conveying the best wishes of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee, the Government and President Ton Duc Thang to the armed forces and people of various nationalities in the Region, General Vo Nguyen Giap warmly praised the latter's achievements and commended the provinces' efforts in defence.

o Hanoi has succeeded in rearing hens scientifically. With the new technique, the hens grew up quickly and lay a large number of big eggs. The breeding establishments are being expanded to raise 100,000 hens, and supply annually to the State about 20 million eggs and hundreds of tons of meat.

• The "Reunification" Match Factory has since early this year developed more than 30 innovations in production, which have boosted labour productivity from 100 to 460 per cent, and saved tens of thousands of dongs for the State.

o The Nam Dinh Textile Complex has been using insoluble instead of dissolvable colours in the cloth-dyeing process and saved 15,000 dongs per million metres of cloth.

o The Telecommunications College has graduated 342 radio and telegraphy engineers and post office management cadres.

o The Water way Section of the Transport College has graduated over 400 students in such branches as: motor engineering, ship hull, loading machines, port designing, river and sea transport, transport economy and shipment.

o The 2nd Congress of the Vietnamese Residents' Union in France has sent to DRVN President Ton Duc Thang a letter paying homage to late President Ho Chi Minh, voicing profound gratitude for the fellow-countrymen and fighters at home who have laid their lives for the national liberation cause and pledging fulfilment of their tasks as overseas nationals.

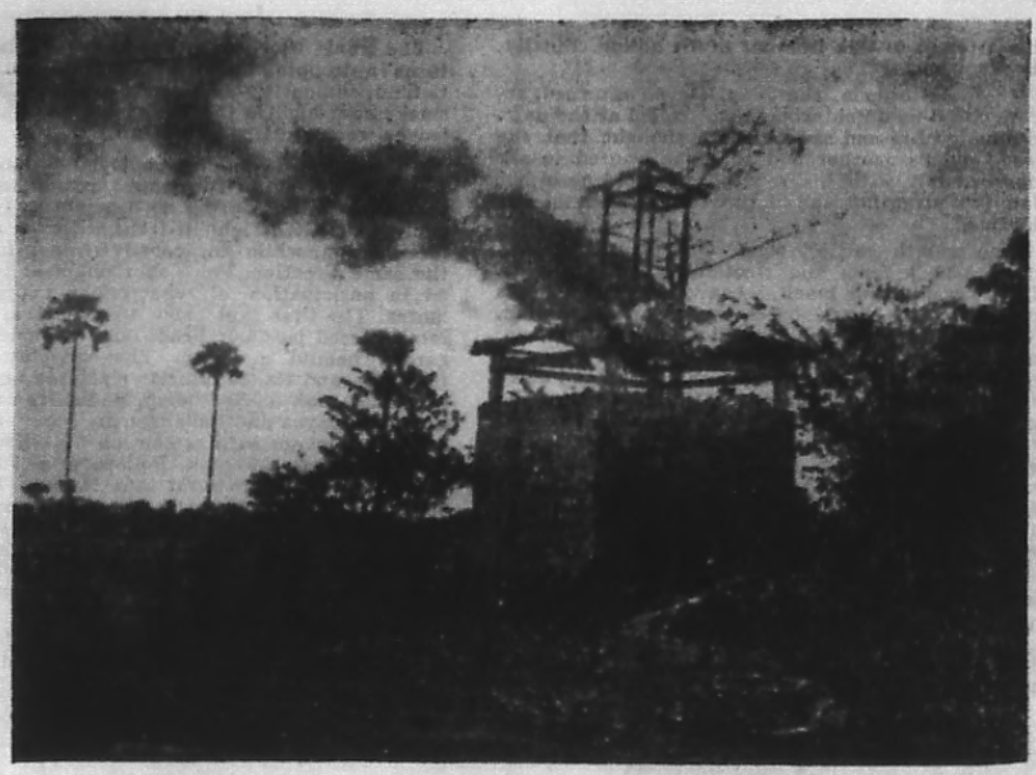
o Learning from the Army and Labour heroes, more than 200,000 youths in the Hanoi capital city have enrolled in the "Three Ready's" Movement.

Young workers at the Hanoi enterprises have actively taken part in production with the "determined to fight and to win" spirit of Army Hero Le Ma Luong and late Heroine Le Thi Hong Gam. They have taken the lead in the realization of "Three Peaks" watchword aimed at overfulfilling the 1971 State Plan.

Tens of thousands of youths belonging to 16 nationalities in Ha Giang province have been stirringly vying with one another in increasing production with modern technique and high productivity, and over 3,000 of them have enlisted in the army.

100 per cent of young people in Co Nghia village, Hoa Binh province, have applied for military service.

Farming on the highland



A Lon Nol military post under attack by the Cambodian NLAF

Cambodia

Operation "Tchenla 2" completely foiled

* 12,000 adverse casualties

* 5 brigades, over 30 battalions wiped out or heavily decimated

ACCORDING to the special communiqué of the National Liberation Army Command on the Highway 6 — Cambodia battlefield on December 2, 1971, Operation "Tchenla 2" conducted by the US-Phnom Penh troops of Highway 6 was completely defeated by the Cambodian people and armed forces.

It was a large-scale operation and one of the biggest efforts of the US and its Phnom Penh quislings to encroach upon a populated and rich region composed of Baray, Chamkar Leu and Stung Trang districts, beat up recruits, had people into strategic hamlets and plunder rice and draught animals in execution of their "pacification" plan, in the hope of re-occupying the liberated areas belonging to Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom provinces. The US fielded an important force of the Lon Nol army: over 20,000 men of 15 battalions comprising more than 70 battalions of infantry, artillery, armoured vehicles, warships, among them crack units called "Khmer Krom" (CIA special forces). The operation, supported by hundreds of US and Saigon aircraft, was placed under the direct command of American advisers.

But the raiding troops were violently intercepted in all parts. After substantial gains, especially in Rum Luong, the liberation armed forces impetuously launched a series of decisive offensives on the enemy remaining key positions from Baray to Kompong Thmar.

On November 28 and 29, they successively captured 9 adverse outposts, battered all their reinforcement troops and encircled the adversary in Baray and Kompong Thmar district towns where were concentrating more than 20 battalions with the Headquarters of Operation "Tchenla 2" and 4 brigade CPs.

On November 30 and December 1, the CPNLAF continued attacking the two above-said district towns, sowing a great confusion among the defenders. Lon Nol had to hurry to Skuon to order a retreat. But part of fleeing troops were killed or wounded on the spot, and the other ones, badly mauled, took to flight. The patriotic forces were hot on their heels and captured or called into surrender a large number of them, and seized a big amount of their weapons and other war materials.

In 4 days alone, the CPNLAF on the Highway 6 battlefield exacted a toll of over 3,000, wrote off 7 battalions and disbanded many others. The commander of Operation "Tchenla 2" abandoned his men and fled away in a helicopter. Many brigade and battalion commanders fell.

Thus, after over 100 days of furious fighting, the Cambodian people and NLAF on the Highway 6 — Cambodia battlefield completely foiled Operation "Tchenla 2", were responsible for over 12,000 enemy casualties, captured thousands of others, wiped out or heavily decimated 5 brigades and more than 30 battalions, seized or destroyed a lot of weapons and other war materials.

Appraising this big victory, the NLAF Command's communiqué pointed out that "this was the biggest ever annihilation battle of the CPNLAF which has greatly downgraded the Phnom Penh troops' morale and strength."

It has dealt a heavy blow at the vicious US "Khmerization" in Cambodia at a time when the US "Vietnamization" and "Laosization" of the war have been frustrated. This augurs ill for the "Nixon doctrine" in Indochina.

LAWYERS' WORLD CONFERENCE SCORES US INDOCHINA AGGRESSION

THE Second World Conference of Lawyers on Indochina met in Algiers from November 26 to 28, it is reported from the Algerian capital. It was attended by 167 lawyers from 40 countries including the delegations of the three Indochinese countries and of progressive American lawyers.

Opening the Conference on the morning of November 26, Boualem Benhamouda, Minister of Justice of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, condemned the Nixon administration's aggressive war against the Indochinese countries as a violation of all international treaties and of the Geneva Agreements on Indochina in 1954 and on Laos in 1962.

He pointed out: "The resistances against US aggression of the South Vietnamese people under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, of the Lao people under the leadership of the Lao Patrio ic Front and of the Cambodian people under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea are completely legitimate and fully consistant with international treaties and laws.

So are the positions of the SVN NFL and the RSVN PRG, the NUFK, the LPF and the DRVN."

The Algerian Minister concluded his speech by calling on the Conference to contribute its active part to the Indochinese people's final victory in their sacred struggle against the US imperialists' aggression, for national independence and freedom.

The Indochinese Lawyers Delegations' addresses to the Conference drew the participants' keen interest and won their warm welcome. The Conference also heard reports on the savage crimes committed by the US imperialists and their hirelings by Pham Thi Chuyen and Pham Hoa Dong who had been 25 times interned by the US-Saigon in several jails and concentration camps in South Viet Nam.

At the closing plenary session on the afternoon of November 28, the Conference unanimously passed a common declaration, a resolution and a statement in support of the American people's movement against the Nixon administration's aggressive war in Indochina.

The Conference's common declaration condemned the US government's aggressive war in Viet Nam and Indochina as violation of international treaties and law and source of numerous crimes against the Vietnamese people and mankind.

"Since Nixon entered the White House as President of the US," the document added, "he has proved to be ever more stubborn and warlike. He has been resorting to more machiavellian manoeuvres to realize the so-called 'Nixon doctrine' whose essence is the US aggressive war and neo-colonialism. The Nixon administration has been carrying out the so-called "Vietnamization" of the war, expanding the aggressive war in Cambodia, intensifying it in Laos and continuously deploying aircaft and warships in reconnaissance missions in, and attacks on, the DRVN. The Nixon administration has been increasing shellings on populated areas in Indochina, using many weapons banned by international law against civilians, stepping up poisonous chemical sprays in high doses to exterminate men, animals and vegetation.

"While conducting the aggressive war in Viet Nam and Indochina, the US has been also opposing its client administrations to the local peoples' liberation movement."

The declaration asserted that the Indochinese peoples' struggle against US aggression is fully consistent with international law and that the logical and reasonable 7-point proposal of the RSVN PRG, the March 6, 1970 5-point solution of the Lao Patriotic Front, the March 23, 1970 5-point communiqué of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and the NUFK political programme fully correspond to the principles of international law and the Vietnamese and Indochinese peoples' right to self-determination.

"The Second World Conference of Lawyers on Indochina declares," it went on, "that the Nixon administration must put a complete end to its aggressive war in Indochina, immediately stop its 'Vietnamization', unconditionally withdraw all the armed forces, advisers and military personnel, all weapons and war materials of the US and its satellite countries from Indochina, remove all the US military bases on the Indochinese territory, end all the airforce and navy activities as well as other military actions against the Indochinese. The Nixon administration must stop using its military bases in Thailand, Okinawa, Guam, South Korea, the Philippines and other places for its aggressive purpose.

"It must completely cease supporting its Indochinese quislings, give up all commitments to them and refrain from imposing these traitors upon the population."

"It must abandon its stubborn attitude and cease all manoeuvres obstructing the Paris Conference on Viet Nam. It must respond to the Indochinese peoples' proposals and stands as mentioned above. The Conference holds that these proposals are not only logical, reasonable and realistic but also consistent with international law."

On the night of November 28, 1971, the Second World Conference of Lawyers on Indochina wound up.

Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces' Advances in November

THE military situation in Cambodia in last November was marked by substantial gains of the Cambodian people and armed forces on all battlefields, especially along Highway 6 and in the surroundings of Phnom Penh.

At the former site, the CPNLAF have since October 26 been harassing and encircling adverse troops engaged in Operation "Tchenla 2" on a 42-mile road section between Batheay and Phnom Santuk. On the nights of November 12 and 13, they completely liberated Rum Luong, by wiping out Brigade 46 defending it which took more than 1,000 casualties. They also fought off many counter-attacks, putting out of combat hundreds of enemy soldiers.

Thus, since August 20 when Operation "Tchenla 2" was launched, the Phnom Penh administration has lost on this battlefield nearly 10,000 men killed or wounded, dozens of aircraft downed or destroyed and hundreds of firearms seized or wrecked.

With the capture of Rum Luong and other successes on the same highway, the CPNLAF have frustrated the adverse attempt to clear Highway 6, rescue their mates besieged in Kompong Thom city, encroach upon the liberated area, and step up "pacification" to herd the people into "strategic hamlets" and consolidate the perimeter North of Phnom Penh. At the same time the "Khmerization" of the war (under the formula: "Phnom Penh infantry + US air force" has also been harmed.

The Cambodian liberation armed forces also launched on November 9 and 10 violent attacks on Pechentong airport, destroying 36 aircraft and putting out of commission the "International Telecommunication Centre," and levelled a series of enemy positions in Baset, Anlong Romia, Angkor Krut, Baku, Toul Leap, etc., making a breach South-West of the Phnom Penh defence line. 5 enemy reinforcement brigades sustained heavy losses. According to *AKI* initial reports, in only 12 days ending November 21, the CPNLAF were responsible for 1,745 adverse casualties west of Phnom Penh (8 battalions and 10 companies knocked out or decimated), shot down 6 aircraft and seized or destroyed a great quantity of arms.

In close co-ordination with the regional forces, the guerillas cut off Highways 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, blocked enemy traffic on the Mekong and Chinit rivers. The only railway linking North Phnom Penh to Thailand was also damaged in many places.

Thus, all through November, many divisions of Lon Nol troops, strongly supported by US aircraft were heavily thrashed by CPNLAF right after getting out of Phnom Penh. It has become apparent that the Cambodian people's armed forces has grown ever more vigorous and efficient since the last rainy season. On the other hand, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak forces, who owe their survival only to Washington, Saigon and Bangkok massive air support, are on their last legs.

Guerillas in E village (Xieng Khoang) exchanging experiences in handling weapons seized from the enemy

LAOS: ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES IN NOVEMBER

THE US imperialists and their quislings last November launched a new campaign of air attacks on the liberated zone from the North to the South and made active preparations for new military adventures while consolidating the positions which they had nibbled at in the last rainy season.

Highly determined to wipe out the enemy and defend the liberated zone, the Lao patriotic forces and people in their repeated counter-attacks won many new victories. They inflicted heavy losses on the enemy East of Muong Suoi and North of the Plain of Jars and, at the same time, launched ground and artillery assaults on various positions, airfields and arms stores. In the first half of November alone, the patriotic forces in the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang area wiped out more than 200 enemy troops, and shot down 3 US aircraft.

The Pha Lan township and its surroundings in Savannakhet province were repeatedly bombarded. According to Western reports, 4 outposts near Pha Lan fell to the patriotic forces, and the Vientiane rightist troops were hurled back to some 20km West of the township.

The patriotic forces on the Boloven table-lands continued controlling the Pakse-Paksong road and intercepted enemy raiders at Huoi Chang and Hin Lap where they put out of action hundreds of them and destroyed a large quantity of war material.

U.S. ANTI-WAR PROTEST FLARES UP

THE Fall Offensive against the aggressive war in Viet Nam and Indochina staged throughout the United States under the joint sponsorship of the People Coalition for Peace and Justice and the National Peace Action Coalition has been the second biggest drive of the American people in 1971.

Three successive ebullient months

Inaugurating it, many meetings and demonstrations broke out throughout last September in Washington and many other big cities such as New York, San Francisco, Detroit, Portland... against Nixon's prolongation of the Viet Nam and Indochina war and for a prompt and total repatriation of American troops.

On October 13, the opening day of the Fall Offensive, Americans actively took part in the *Nationwide Moratorium Day*. Meetings, parades and other forms of actions were held for 3 weeks running, from Washington to many other cities and towns. On this occasion, the Conference of World and American Students sitting in Washington capital from October 13 to 20 with thousands of American students from nearly 20 countries decided to observe a *Day of International Solidarity for an End to the Indochina Aggressive War.*

After that, a *Week Against the Viet Nam War* was initiated on October 23 with "Grand Juries" set up in Washington and other places to try the US government's crimes, especially those committed in the Indochina war. On October 25, the *Veteran's Day*, protest marches were staged in New York and several cities and military bases.

At a huge meeting in Washington on October 26, at the organizers' request, Nguyen Van Tien and Nguyen Minh Vy, representing respectively the RSVN PRG and the DRVN Delegations at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, spoke to the American people by phone from Paris. Their talk was warmly cheered by the participants.

From late October to late November, meetings and parades for the termination of the US aggressive war and the total troop pull-out continued to erupt throughout the US. On November 6 alone, the *National Day of Parade Against the Aggressive War in Indochina*, one of the drive's climaxes, 170,000 youths, students, workers, war veterans, intellectuals, clergymen, businessmen, plantation owners... in Washington and 16 other big cities turned out in the streets. On November 9, in disregard of police's brutal repression, hundreds of representatives of anti-war organizations and several clergymen and believers lay down in front of the White House.

Ever broader participation of T.U. organizations and workers

Soon after the Fall Offensive started, about 250 TU leaders and nearly 50 central and regional TU organizations put out statements in response to the movement and calling on American workers to actively take part in it. According to American progressive press, it was the biggest ever participation of TU leaders and organizations compared with previous anti-war campaigns.

On October 23, 25 TU organizations jointly called a big meeting in New York with the broad participation of white and black workers and students. In several actions, workers and TU organizations also sided with other strata of the people in opposing the VN war and Nixon's new economic measures. Such slogans as "Workers demand peace and an end to the war", "Job for everybody", "Tie up Nixon and not the wages"... were displayed by the marchers.

At many rallies, workers and representatives of TU organizations took the floor to denounce the VN aggressive war and press for an end to it and total US troop withdrawal from Indochina.

Ever mounting anti-war agitation in the army

Anti-war actions have also been spreading from the ground forces to other armed services. In 3 weeks ending mid October, three war-protests by seamen of the aircraft-carriers *Constellation* and *Coral Sea* and the battleship *Cochrane* were recorded. 1,200 seamen aboard the *Coral Sea* or about half of its crew, founded an organization called "Prevent Our Ship from Leaving" (for Viet Nam) and signed a petition urging the US Congress to take measures forbidding the Nixon administration to send it back to Viet Nam. A number of progressive officers in the airforce set up the "US Airmen Against the Viet Nam War" organization, and published a paper to stimulate the movement. Recently, two American airforce officers were discharged from the army because of their war protest. Even the commander of the US 13th Air Group also overtly castigated the "wrong war."

Ever more war protesters from Political circles

Under the impact of the general feeling against the war, more and more people from US political circles have come out against it. Between late September and late October, the US Senate and its Foreign Relations' Committee put to discussion bills on troop withdrawal from South Viet Nam within 6 months so that the American armymen captured on the Viet Nam battlefield would be released. The Senate's rejection with an overwhelming majority on October 29 of Nixon's draft bill on US aid program to foreign countries greatly embarrassed the White House, and puzzled the US quislings. Despite Nixon party's growing pressure on Congress to change the Senate's decision, the October 29 vote testified to the Americans' ever stronger opposition against, and indignation at, the squandering of huge amounts of money for aggression on VN, against the American people's and progressive mankind's interests.

At the House of Representatives heated discussions on the US Indochina policy also took place. The number of representatives so far known as "hawks" and now standing for a stop to the aggressive war and the total troop pull-out has visibly increased.

Many prominent figures from US political circles and Congress also strongly objected to "Vietnamization," the October 3 presidential election farce in Saigon and Nixon's prolongation of the brutal war in the three Indochinese countries.

Anti-war American residents

The US war dissent has reached South Viet Nam battlefield. Early last October, three American Catholic priests and a progressive tied their hands to the US Embassy's entrance in Saigon, and issued a strong statement against the VN war.

In co-ordination with the GI anti-war movement in the US, 1,000 US servicemen garrisoned near Saigon signed a petition to Congress for an end to the Indochina war and a time-limit for the total troop withdrawal from Viet Nam. It was the first time that such a big contingent of GIs in South Viet Nam signed a dissenting petition. A whole company of American soldiers stationed in Tay Ninh (Nam Bo) also opposed war and resolutely refused combat.

THIS year's *Fall Offensive* has further compounded Nixon's confusion and isolation and his difficulties at home and abroad. He has been resorting to repressive measures and terror along with machiavellian political and diplomatic manoeuvres to intimidate and placate the anti-war protesters. But the American people, with support from progressive mankind, will surely close their ranks and perseveringly and determinedly keep up their protest.

[redacted]

• In an interview on November 18, 1971 with the RSVN Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr L.G. Nikonov, managing secretary of the Soviet Peace Fund, informed him of the decision of the Soviet "Support Viet Nam" Committee and Soviet Peace Fund to send relief to the flood and typhoon victims in South Viet Nam: "True to their proletarian internationalist duty, the Soviet people are resolved to strengthen their militant solidarity with the fighting South Vietnamese people, to continue giving them unstinted assistance and support in their legitimate resistance against the aggressors and their lackeys."

• A meeting was held in Leipzig (GDR) on November 25, 1971 by the Anti-Fascist Organization, as curtain raiser to the "Viet Nam Solidarity" month. The demonstrators unanimously demanded that the Nixon administration seriously respond to the PRG 7-point peace proposal and withdraw at once all GIs from South Viet Nam. Since early this year, this organization has collected 27,604 marks for Viet Nam.

• The Second Congress of the German Communist Party (West Germany), just wound up at Dusseldorf, passed a resolution strongly criticizing the US war of aggression in Viet Nam and Indochina, and demanding that the US immediately pull out all US and satellite troops from Viet Nam and Indochina, and stop supporting the trigger-happy dictator Nguyen Van Thieu.

• Commemorating on November 20 the first anniversary of the Guinean people's victory over the Portuguese aggressors and the imperialists' attack on the Republic of Guinea, President Sekou Touré affirmed the Guinean Government and people's full support for the Vietnamese people's fight against US aggression. He stressed: "The so-called 'Vietnamization' is but the outcome of a serious setbacks of the imperialist aggressors and their quislings."

• On December 2, in Boulogne (a suburb of Paris) over 1,000 people of all walks of life demonstrated in support of the Indochinese peoples and against US aggression. The protesters displayed slogans castigating US imperialism, demanding US troop pullout from Viet Nam and suspension of all support to the Nguyen Van Thieu bellicose clique.

• On November 29, the RSVN Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United Republic of Tanzania, presented his credentials to President Nierere. In their conversation, the latter said: "The heroic and persevering struggle of the Vietnamese people marks a momentous period in the history of mankind. Your victory has greatly impelled the national liberation movement and is also a lofty sacrifice made for the sake of progressive mankind and world peace."

• The enlarged session of the Norwegian Students' Association held on November 27 approved a resolution fully supporting the PRG seven-point proposal as a sound basis on which to settle the Viet Nam problem. It scored the die-hard Nixon administration for stepping up and broadening its aggressive war in Indochina and demanded US and satellites' pull-out from Viet Nam and cessation of US aggression of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

The French in scores of thousands demonstrating support to the Indochinese peoples' struggle

[redacted]

SOUTH VIET NAM CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION